ORLEANS RETAKEN.

A General Advance of the Army of the Loire

Three Days' Fighting and the Prussians Driven Ten Miles.

The Army Reported Routed and its Capture Probable.

Rumors of Important French Victories Around Paris.

Favre's Account of the Armistice Negotiations.

Napoleon's Opinion of the French Republic.

Bazaine Interviewed and Gives a History of the Great Siege.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Reports of the Courier-Journal.]

FROM ENGLAND.

French Successes Before Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—To-day's war dispatches chronicle important French successes before Paris through the capture of several Prussian camps.

Garibaldi.

Garibaldi is again victorious, having routed a German force 5,000 strong.

Terrible Fighting on the Loire.

The latest intelligence from the army of the Loire is that there has been three day's continued fighting without a decisive result. The losses of the French are frightful, but the enemy have been driven back ten miles.

Bombardment of Hamburg.

[World Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Private dispatches, received in this city to-night, state the French fleet are bombarding Hamburg.

Garibaldi Surrounded.

Dispatches from Bern, via Berlin, report that Garibaldi has surrendered.

Return of the King.

Great preparations are being made in Berlin for the return of the King. Extensive arrangements are being made for a grand illumination.

The Victory at Orleans.

The special dispatch from Tours of the 10th says: At length the French arms have achieved a glorious triumph. Von Der Tann, who was at Orleans with a corps of 2,500 men, became afraid that his position might be hemmed in. The 15th corps of the army of the Loire on the north bank of that stream, and the 17th corps on the south bank were confronted to ward the west by bodies advancing from Chartres and Chateau d'Un. Von Der Tann was proposing to make a defensive retreat northward toward Paris when he was assailed by the sixth corps under Gen. Lusseac. After a severe engagement he was compelled to evacuate Orleans, which is now occupied by the French. The Prussian loss was 300 killed and wounded. The pursuit of the retreating Prussians is now going on. The defeat and capture of the whole force is probable.

Napoleon Again.

Napoleon is about to publish another pamphlet, written by himself, and devoted to the consideration of the political aspects of the war. He treats at length of the relations that existed between France and Prussia during recent years, demonstrating the good offices which, as Emperor, he did to the Germans, and the ingratitude with which he was treated.

Great Excitement at Lille—The Place to be Bombarded in the Last.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A special correspondent telegraphs from Lille on the 9th at 6 p. m. that the headquarters of Gen. Bourbaki are a little agitated at intelligence of the Prussian approach. There is continual excitement in the streets and cafes, and people are all for resistance. Thousands from the country are entering the city in response to the Mayor's proclamation with droves of cattle and poultry. The women and children are beyond concealed. The Prussians are reported fifty leagues from the city. Organization is proceeding rapidly. The troops are said to be some of the best now left in France. Their number is reported to be 30,000. Lille has been fortified like Strasbourg, and somewhat resembles that city. All the inhabitants have been ordered to provide themselves with provisions for three months or leave the city, and shop-keepers and venders to lay in as much as possible.

Orleans Retaken.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The following special dispatch was received to-night by the Standard:

"TOURS, NOV. 11.—Orleans has been retaken after a severe fight. The Prussians lost five hundred men."

Favre's Circular on the Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Advices by balloon have been received from Paris to the 9th instant. Favre had issued a circular to the representatives of France in foreign countries, assuring them that Prussia must assume the responsibility of rejecting the proposition of the armistice. Prussia proves anew, says Favre, in rejecting an armistice, that she makes war for personal aims merely, and not for the interests of Germany. Nothing can apparently induce her to relinquish the pretext of the French refusal to cede her provinces to Prussia. She seeks our destruction, and will be satisfied with nothing less. Favre then proceeds to lay before the French people a detailed account of the negotiations with Bismarck for an armistice, and shows what he regards the unreasonable demands of the Prussian authorities. He says Prussia, since the fall of the Empire, has twice refused to listen to overtures for peace emanating from France. Now, however, after Paris has been besieged for fifty days without showing any signs of weakness, Prussia seems disposed to negotiate. The Parisians, in consequence of the breaking out of a rebellion within the city, have created the Government of Defense, which the neutral powers of Europe ought to recognize as rightful. Prussia has already recognized that Government. Favre says the negotiations for an armistice were interrupted by the refusal of the Germans to permit the revictualing of Paris during the term of the armistice. He says he argued with the German authorities in favor of the necessity and propriety of such a concession. An armistice without it would be no armistice. Negotiations were then brought to an end because they clearly showed that Prussia was seeking to destroy the French army, and was equally anxious to destroy the French people, else she would not subject the non-combatants of Paris to the horrors of famine. The neutral powers of Europe had demanded that an opportunity be had for assembling of the French Deputies, in order that the question of peace might be considered. This demand has been denied to Paris, or practically denied, by being clogged with impossible conditions. The Prussian charge that the absence of a French Government obliges her to starve Paris is false. The Prussian negotiation, which began with a feigned respect for the French people, closes with a refusal of an opportunity to hear them. M. Favre concludes as follows: An armistice is the only means whereby an expression of the French people on the consequences of imperial crime can be obtained. Prussia practically asks us to lay down our arms as a preliminary to the consultation of the national will, and that the population of Paris, men, women and children, shall starve. Pending the vote we call right and justice to witness against them. Germany herself, it considered, will condemn them. The government will faithfully attempt to render peace possible, and in that she will have the co-operation of the army of Paris. Meanwhile Paris calls to arms to show what a great people can do to defend their homes, their honor, and their independance. You will make these facts known as opportunity may arise.

Trochu's Character.

[World's Cable.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The World's correspondent, writing from Paris on the 7th, says Trochu's true character is becoming visible. He is a man of good intention, cautious and critical, and closely thinking on what he sees. He is an excellent artillerist, has a lofty idea of life and sir Sutton, but he is weak and has overweening confidence in himself. He is fluent in speech, but sentimental rather than profound. He is unable to take in the disagreeable elements and to provide against them, and incapable of conceiving great plans in an emergency, or of inspiring instruments of salutary terror.

Burnside Abuses his Trust.

Your special correspondent, writing from Versailles under date of the 9th, says: Letters have been captured with seven persons attempting to leave Paris by balloon. The correspondence seized shows that Burnside abused the opportunity allowed him to enter and leave Paris by bringing out an authorization from the Paris Government for the loan recently negotiated at London

Napoleon Reinterviewed.

[By Cable to the Herald.]

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Our special correspondent gives an account of an interview with Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe on the 8th. The Emperor said that when the press was freed entirely by him it was seized by demagogues and unscrupulous politicians, who openly preached disobedience to the laws, and that, too, successfully in perverting the minds of the people.

On the subject of the recognition of the French Republic by the United States the Emperor said: "I suppose Americans would naturally sympathize with Republican institutions, but all the conditions requisite to a true Republican form of government are absolutely wanting in France. Those who have boldly grasped the reins of government have already shown their inability to establish such a government. That for which they blamed me most they have been compelled to do themselves, and impose still more obnoxious restrictions upon the press. The restraint upon the press, for instance, was the constant theme of attack on my Government, but whilst I made but moderate restrictions, and proceeded by a mild system of warning, they have suppressed a number of journals because they do not chime in with their fantastic ideas of Republican sentiments. Presupposing the vital interests of a majority of people in the concerns of the country and willingness to put their shoulders to the wheel does not exist in France. The results of America and the republic of France are as different as white and black. Your country people submit to the law; public sentiment under a spirit based upon general intelligence and morality dictates and controls society. Are not your theaters in New York and Boston allowed to perform such plays as they deem fit?

Correspondent—Certainly they are.

Emperor—Then suppose you should treat the public to performances of impure and offensive pieces, what would the consequence be? The press would denounce them, nobody would go to see them and they would be condemned by the verdict of the public. But in France the greater the departure from morality and decorum, the greater will be the crowd which flocks to delight in it. It is no easy work to curb such an extravagant spirit in a country so often unhappily shaken by revolution. It requires the utmost energy to build up anything.

Correspondent—Will your Majesty please to explain to the English people as nearly as immediate causes of the catastrophe which upset your government?

Emperor—It can only liken it to an earthquake, sir; produced by the combined action and influence of elements whose existence we are aware of without being able to trace their sudden paroxysm.

My Government has been almost too willing to listen to the clamors of those who, contrary to my suggestion, imagined they knew best how to promote the welfare of the country. I thus consented to a removal of the last existing check to the right of free assemblage, and can only say I done so than the privilege was abused to an unlimited extent. Public meetings no longer discussed political or social questions in a temperate, dignified manner, but became tumultuous in the highest degree. During a whole year, assassination, poisoning, rebellion and the most abominable passions openly preached to the masses, and urged upon them as the best and only means of saving the country.

Correspondent—Indeed such a condition of affairs does not angur stability to a republican form of government. The views of your Majesty, who is such an able judge, will deeply interest the English people.

The Emperor—I know them to be a frank-hearted and generous nation, and cannot believe they approve the slanderous accusation now preferred against me. Have you read the vile statement published in the Independence Belge, and other journals, to the effect that I had appropriated the public funds to conjured up the war to conceal such illegal transactions? I wish to state emphatically that the commission of such a breach of trust under my Government in France, even if desired, is an utter impossibility.

Not a single franc is expended without severe checks on the part of the Administration. This is well known to every intelligent man in France. I could hardly attempt to contradict all the vile calumnies, though they have been believed by a few.

In order to show that by far the largest part of my civil list has been expended in acts of, for the benefit of the public institutions of the country, you may have seen a statement, published by my order, signed by Mons. Thelin, my treasurer, specifying the unfortunate victims of a certain Mons. Paul. I have some property in Italy, which was left to me by my father; you may have a picture of my splendor; with these exceptions we have nothing.

Correspondent—Your Majesty having broached the topic, will you please say how it is about the story that you have twenty-three millions of francs' worth of property on Broadway?

Emperor—I have no property of any kind or description there. The story is unfounded, as are all the rest.

Correspondent — The accusations with which the press is teeming are not confined to this point. Treason is charged, and, strange to say, French soldiers, prisoners in Germany, utter the same words. Their answer to the question asked them is, "*Nous sommes fondoyer*," we are betrayed.

Emperor—Poor men, it is the mistaken pride of ambition. They are naturally loth to acknowledge or even believe that they have been beaten or deserted.

Correspondent—But your Majesty yourself is reported to have said, on one occasion of a review on the field, "*Je suis trahi*" (I am betrayed.)

The Emperor—I did not. It is a pure invention, like so many others. What I may have said, and what was probably said by many members of the government, was that probably we had deceived ourselves as to the strength of our army as well as that of the Prussians. As for myself, basing my opinion on personal conviction, I have often cautioned my ministers against pronouncing such a thing. I well recollect how often Marshal Neil told me, with confident mein, that the army was complete and ready for every operation. It was not long, the case with Lebeuf. It was probably not a fault of the hearts, but of the head, that they would not listen to me when I told them that we could not compete with Prussia's military establishment; that our effective strength, as compared to hers, was insufficient. This was the deception, the fault of which lies at my door, and for which I, by all of us, and which led to most disastrous results. We were to have ready at a moment's notice 400,000 hundred thousand men. When needed not more than one-half of them were at hand, and these only after a delay of weeks. Thus the Prussians got the start of us.

Depression of the Parisians.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A letter from Paris says The news that the armistice had been rejected fell like a thunder bolt upon the population. I do not remember to have witnessed a day of such general gloom since the commencement of the siege. The feeling of despair grows stronger. My impression is that within a very short time there will be a cry for peace which the Government will not be able to resist. If the real condition of the provinces is made public the impossibility of further resistance will become even more evident.

Meat is getting more and more scarce daily. Yesterday all the hidden stores hoarded with a view of making money were thrown on the market. To-day there have again disappeared. Then lamb was freely offered for sale when at the same time live does were becoming scarce. Monday 7th.—Newspapers of to-day, with the exception of the ultra organs, are loud in their expressions of regret for the refusal of an armistice. The Government gives no further details.

Shortly an attempt will be made with the Second army to pierce the Prussian lines. The appears to be no doubt that it will fail. Then the cry for peace will become so general and strong that the Government will be obliged to listen.

FROM FRANCE.

French Victories at Orleans.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—News from Orleans is cheering. Advices have just been received of a series of engagements near there, in all of which the French were successful. The French were pressing toward the city, and as their movements tended to surround the enemy, the latter was obliged to evacuate the city. The Prussians lost considerably in killed, wounded and prisoners. There was great difficulty in obtaining provisions, owing to the constant drain which had been made by the repeated requisitions of the enemy on the people thereabouts. The surrounding country is entirely ruined.

Evacuation of Orleans.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—The Prussians evacuated Orleans yesterday in great haste, leaving about 500 sick and wounded.

The day before the French gained a marked success at Coulmiers. The Prussians held a strongly entrenched position but were dislodged, suffering a heavy loss. Gen. Von Der Tann retreated to Artenay. The French moved forward to Genlay where they will occupy strong positions until the Army of the Loire moves entirely forward.

General Paladine reports to the Government that the battle which occurred two days ago at Marchenoir is more important than at first rumored. The Prussians left 250 killed, and over 100 prisoners were taken. The French troops behaved excellently. One regiment of Chasseurs kept a large Prussian force checked. Another force of French troops came up, when the Prussians retreated.

General Bourbaki.

The journals of Lille announce that Gen. Bourbaki, who has not resigned, has organized a large force.

New French Armies.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—Kentry having organized the army of the west is forming a camp in Brittany for another army one hundred thousand strong. Lyons is preparing for defense, and Toulouse is sending forward a large number of troops fully armed and equipped. Order prevails in both cities and also at Marseilles, where internal dissentions have disappeared.

Baron Hausman, who was arrested at Nice, has been released and returned to Italy.

The Orleans News Confirmed.

TOURS, Nov. 10.—Nothing official from the army of the Loire was made public to-day, but from other sources it is ascertained that the French are on the other side of Orleans at Chevilly. A strong combined movement is in progress, and so far has been successful. The railroad is opened from Tours to Orleans. The French have built a bridge at Beaugency.

Old Hugo.

Rappel, now Victor Hugo's organ at Paris, makes the statement that King William, having been expelled from the Order by the Grand Lodge of Free Masons, all brothers are empowered to kill him.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The grand banquet given by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at Guild Hall last evening was largely attended. Among the guests were Mr. Lowe, Mr. Gladstone, Earl Granville, Wm. E. Forster, Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Goshery, Mr. Lewis and many other celebrities. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, replied briefly to the toast to the navy and volunteers, saying the services of the navy and volunteers, saying they furnished lessons which civilians might learn. The country would certainly profit by them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, responding to the usual toast referred to the war in France as filling the nation with the deepest grief. He discussed with great clearness the question of neutrality, stating his view of the case. He asserted that the policy of England was faultless, and satisfactory to both nations. The complaint against Earl Granville by Count Bernstorff, that England had shown partiality for France, had been disproved. It was quite natural under the circumstances for Foreign Journals to make this charge. England, during the Crimean war, consented of Prussia supplying arms to the enemy. England was now satisfied the charge was unjust, and Prussia would shortly know its suspicions were equally unjust. He would say, however, that there was much human nature in sympathizing with a nation defending its existence rather than for one reaching military glory, the career of which was recently suppressed. The chancellor closed with referring to education and the new law.

Mr. Gladstone, responding to a toast of "The Ministers," proposed by the Lord Mayor, said he was thoroughly gratified to receive in that place, from the first magistrate in the city, an approval of his course. The changes had been many since last year, but they were mainly outside of the country. England had been rich in resources, and the task of abolishing revenue and reviving trade—without saying changes startling and unexampled. The war had in two months cost more bloodshed and treasure than in any corresponding period in the Christian era. War appealed to duty as well as to feelings. England had loyally maintained neutrals and she must spread to the future for justice. The current assertions of both belligerents, always abandoned in such a crisis to excitement and resentment, were ill-timed; but we are not to look for expressions of anger. The two nations were equally our friends, and they would shortly apologize and do us justice. In the cause of the late peace endeavors, and hoped peace was possible—a peace satisfactory to Germany, which was clearly the aim of the nation, and the power assailed, and a peace that should not wound the susceptibilities of the gallant French nation—a peace founded on the best convictions of civilized humanity and securing the future tranquility to Europe. The war had distracted attention from other important topics, but of which the Government was not unmindful. When Parliament met it would be found that the Government would be ready to deal with many questions long unsettled. The Mayor had spoken of Ministers have failed in their duty. It must be admitted, however, that parliamentary business was behind hand. Administrative as well as legislative duties were to be performed and a due defense of the country was to be provided for. England had much to learn, and must obtain experience in the future. Government was

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Indian summer through the State.

Incendiarism is rife in Owensboro.

Court-day sales of stock are lively in Paris.

Taylorsville has a handsome new school-house.

The Daviess county court assembles on Monday next.

Dan Rice's circus will be in Owensboro next Monday.

Wild geese have commenced their flight over the State.

A mild form of railroad fever has broken out in Columbia.

The Owen News comes to us with a four-column enlargement.

Three fine deer have been killed this early in the season near Owensboro.

Emigrant wagons, bound westward, encumber the streets of Owensboro.

Numerous temperance meetings at Catlettsburg, in the Big Sandy district.

The birth-column has become an established institution in many of our country exchanges.

The Episcopalian Convention (Lexington Division) will meet in Paris on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

The Glasgow Herald calls the prospect of a billiard saloon being established in that place a "brilliant possibility."

The Columbia Spectator thinks that, in view of her recent $150,000 fire, Frankfort is justified in putting on metropolitan airs.

The editor of the Big Sandy Herald appropriately and advantageously reviewed books, for the sale of which his office is the agency.

The new Presbyterian church at Millersburg will be dedicated on Sunday next, the 13th inst. Rev. Wm. George will preach the dedicatory sermon.

At the recent meeting of the Daviess county Agricultural and Mechanical Association it was resolved, if expedient, to open a time track on the fair grounds of the society.

An encouraging spirit of Christian unity and co-operation is manifest in the extensive revival now in progress at Bethlehem, embracing nearly all of the Protestant churches in that place.

St. Peter's Episcopal church, in Paris, will be consecrated on Friday, November 18th. Services to commence at 10 o'clock. Consecration sermon by Rt. Rev. Geo. D. Cummins, Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

The Big Sandy Herald, in commenting upon the building of another packet for the Big Sandy trade, says that might be considered useless, as there is now a passenger apiece for those already on the river and with no prospect of emigration.

The negroes of Daviess county, with not at most more than fifty exceptions, appeared at the polls on Tuesday and deposited Radical ballots—one negro, however, voting a Democratic ticket. The election passed off without disturbance, with a very light vote cast.

The Mayor and City Council have prohibited, under severe penalties, the erection or carrying on of distilleries for the manufacture of whisky, wine, or brandy within the limits of Owensboro, as detrimental to the good order, health, and decency of the city; and have added to this ordinance another prohibiting hog-pens, pig-sties, or slop-pens being made or had in the city, as public nuisances. Good and salutary ordinances, but difficult of being carried into effect.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Water is scarce in Galveston.

Turtles are called beasts in Savannah.

Jim Fisk was not at the Columbus (Ga.) fair.

Forrest is hugging a Pythias in Charleston.

Confidence men are on the rampage in New Orleans.

The institute fair at Charleston, S. C., was a success.

The Mobile fair has been postponed until December.

The Mobile Register has somewhat curtailed its proportions.

The strike of the stevedores at Savannah has been settled.

The people of Rome, Georgia, have voted for water-works.

There are eighty cadets at the Austin (Texas) Institute.

The Texans propose to have an Immigration Convention at the State Fair next year.

There were eleven yellow fever interments at Mobile on Sunday and one on Monday.

Since the negro riot at Lafayette, Alabama, the place has been garrisoned by United States troops.

Engineers are at work running off and finally locating the line for the railroad from Burton to Austin.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, who has been on a visit to the Virginia Synod, preached at Lynchburg Tuesday evening.

The Mayor and City Council of Savannah have refused to observe the day appointed by the President for Thanksgiving and have appointed the 17th.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph devotes a column and a half to "A Real Vampire—The Story of a Man who Banqueted on the Blood of His Fellow-Boarders."

Manager Whitby, of Whitby's Circus, was shot, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, at Rayville, Louisiana, last week. He is well-known to the profession throughout the country.

The annual meeting of the Sons of Temperance, for East Tennessee, was held at Knoxville Tuesday night, Nov. 1. The next regular meeting is on the second Saturday in January next.

A Mrs. Brown, near Salem, Alabama, took two of her children with her to the woods last Saturday to gather fire wood. She cut down a tree which fell on the children, killing both of them instantly.

Henry Screton, a colored man, was assassinated by another colored man named King Broughton, at Savannah, last Sunday. The murder was brutal in the extreme. The murderer surrendered himself.

The Alabama State Journal o' Montgomery tells of a natural curiosity on exhibition in that city. It is a woman apparently without a head. She is a native of Alabama, and the exhibitor is also an Alabamian, though he has a head.

Two young people of Macon, Georgia, of whom it was propheseied that their married life would prove one of conjugal misfortune, if united in the light of day, recently aroused a magistrate after midnight and had the ceremony performed by lamp-light.

On Tuesday, a little daughter of Mr. James M. King, of Knoxville, Tenn., hearing her grandmother by picking up a live garter-snake and starting into the house with it. The child had been playing with the reptile and a kitten for some time before a knowledge of her peta was ascertained.

Of Colonel T. C. Ames, the circus proprietor, murdered recently in Georgia, the New Orleans Picayune says: "Scarcely thirty years of age, he had already accumulated a large fortune, and when he left here after a short visit a few weeks since, was in excellent health and had the promise of long years of prosperity before him."

In the way of peanuts, Virginia will send to market this year 400,000 bushels; Tennessee, 300,000; Georgia and the Carolinas, from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels, which, together with what we import from Africa, will furnish an abundant supply. Farmers find it quite profitable to raise peanuts, and in the course of a few years the United States will be raising those nuts by the million bushels.

The Mobile Register contains a long account of a most remarkable phenomenon, occurring at a cemetery in the vicinity of that city: A gentle rain, from a clear sky, is said to have fallen for five days upon a group of graves containing the remains of thirteen members of the Lemoine family. The rain is said to have fallen nowhere else save upon these graves, and the phenomenon drew together many people to witness a sight so novel.

The Holly Springs Reporter says Holly Springs has been greatly honored during the present week. Morgan, who mastered the negress Highgate, and Mollie Wilson, the negress who married the white wretch Lopez, in Vicksburg a week or two ago, have showed their handsome faces to admiring friends. Morgan was quite a toast among his Radical friends. He was equal to a monkey-show to the urchins who crowded the postoffice on Sunday afternoon. One little chap said he would rather see him than a monkey, "and didn't have to pay anything either."

A jealous New Orleans lover, who is captain of a schooner, arrived in port early the other morning, and hastened to find his lady-love. On the way he thought he saw her talking to another fellow. His first impulse was to kill him on the spot, but he only rushed up frantically and tore them asunder, and was proceeding to rend his rival piecemeal, when he discovered his mistake. It was somebody else's lover and somebody else. His apology to a policeman wouldn't do, and he had to tell his love story very pathetically in order to get away from the Recorder next morning.

A very embarrassing case of mistaken identity occurred on board the Missouri Valley train, at Kansas City, the other day. The wife of a gentleman residing in that city had been visiting in St. Joseph for several weeks, and he was expecting her that evening. On the arrival of the train, he entered the car and saw a lady whom he supposed to be his better half, sitting very composedly with her back to him. He very slyly approached and placed his hands over her eyes. The lady finally released herself and indignantly turned towards him. It is impossible to imagine his surprise on finding the lady was an entire stranger. He offered the proper explanation and apology and turning his eyes in another direction, discovered his boss kids with looking on and quietly enjoying the affair.

The following additional particulars of the killing of Gen. Brantley, near Winona, Mississippi, are given by the Goodman Star: "On last Wednesday morning, as Gen. Brantley was returning from Winona to his home, in Greensboro, Miss., in an open buggy, driven by his servant, and when just about half a mile from Winona, the driver saw two men secreted in the bushes by the roadside, armed with shot-guns. The driver instantly called to the General to 'look out,' and himself got out of the buggy to avoid being killed. General Brantley was in the act of getting out of the buggy when the assassins fired on him, killing him instantly. On the alarm being given, a large body of citizens armed themselves and scoured the country in search of the cowardly murderer, but without finding any clew even to their detection."

The Governor elect of Missouri is a native of Frankfort, Ky., the namesake of a prominent and wealthy citizen of Fayette county, BENJ. GRATZ, Esq., and the son of Judge MASON BROWN, Secretary of State during Gov. C. T. MOREHEAD'S administration. B. GRATZ BROWN went to St. Louis about twenty years ago a well-educated young man, full of talent and pluck. A bold man, with the nerve to follow his own convictions, he burst through the trammels of a Whig education, and soon made himself felt as one of the leaders of old BENTON'S body guard. As editor of the St. Louis Democrat, he and FRANK BLAIR subsequently led the Benton Democracy through all its phases of free-soilism, and finally expanded it into the Republican party of Missouri. During the war he sustained his party in its measures of distranchisement, but has since been an active advocate of universal amnesty and universal suffrage. Supported by his former journal, the St. Louis Democrat, against the entire country press of his party and the State and national administrations, he has beaten the nominee of his party, and broken down all the muniments of proscription in Missouri. This is a proud achievement, and the spirit of his speeches during the canvass is, by whatever name he may call himself, disloyally Democratic and evidently traceable to his Bentonian associations rather than those of later years.

The people of Michigan voted last Tuesday upon four amendments to their State constitution. The first was a proposition to strike out the word "white," so as to bring the organic law of Michigan into conformity with the National Constitution. The second was to prohibit county supervisors from borrowing or raising by tax a larger sum than $3,000 in any one year for the repair or construction of county buildings, highways or bridges, without a direct vote of the electors. The third raises the salaries of the State officers, but the new salaries are to be by no means extravagant. The Governor is to receive the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the Judges, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor and other heads of departments are to have two thousand dollars. Fees and perquisites of all kinds are expressly prohibited. The other amendment was that proposed by the Legislature at its recent special session in regard to railroads. Its provisions are, briefly: To allow the Legislature to fix maximum rates of charges for transporting passengers and freight; to prevent all consolidation of competing lines, and to require a stock vote upon all contracts for consolidation of connecting roads, after ample notice; and, third, giving permisson to cities, towns and counties to pay the bonds heretofore issued to railroad companies. The returns so far received do not indicate the fate of these proposed amendments.

The Result of the Elections.

In the recent elections the Radical party has not lost its control of the Government; but the strength it has lost indicates, under all the circumstances, a public condemnation strong enough to have overthrown any Administration in the old times when the spoils of victory were trifling, and the Government respected the ballot-box. When we consider the enormous resources wielded for the corruption of public opinion, and the unscrupulous means used by the party in power to repress expressions of the popular will, the result of the recent elections can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of a general disgust among the patriotic and incorruptible adherents of the Radical party. And the desperate means by which the leaders have sought to perpetuate their power were surely sufficient to disgust any honest man not totally blinded by prejudice.

We do not assume that love of power is peculiar to Radicals. All classes of men, Jew or Gentile, savage or civilized, feel its promptings. It crops out in SPOTTED TAIL as well as in General GRANT. But no other party in this country has ever used the legislative and executive functions of government so openly and shamelessly for party and personal ends, to retain power for its own sake and not to use it for public good; and therefore the Radical detest on Tuesday has a significance out of all proportion to the actual Democratic gains. In spite of an electioneering army of office-holders they have lost. In spite of laws disfranchising political opponents they have lost. In spite of the most oppressive governmental interference in elections—in spite of boxes stuffed with the ballots of half a million new-made voters they have lost largely, ominously.

Every thirty days the Secretary of the Treasury parades before the country his pyramids of figures representing the national debt. He piles up, up, the sum total—debt without interest—debt bearing currency interest—debt bearing gold interest—hundreds swelling to thousands—thousands to millions, and millions to billions, till hills peep over hills, and Alps on Alps arise, and he says, pointing far away in the dim distance, that some peak of the mountain of debt is lowered fully an inch! And, to see it distinctly, he invites the public to look through his gold and jewled-mounted telescope and see for themselves. But all that the public know of it is the statement, which, if true, is a fraud upon the public by exacting of an overburdened people taxation to pay a debt before it matures, that he, BOUTWELL, may be lifted upon the bowed forms of tax-payers to some notoriety as a financier. And thus the cruel misfortunes of the people by adroit manipulation are made to encircle the Radical party as a halo to hush the rising storm of indignation and change the righteous curses of the people into plaudits.

But it is by no means probable that the people can be much longer hoodwinked by financial legerdemain, and the harbinger notes of a new era are sounding through the land. The elections are demonstrating that the nation is throwing off its years of lethargy and awaking to a full realization of the inherent incapacity of the Radical party, and to the fact that power in its hands is simply a license to perpetrate and perpetuate wrongs. The great ulcers of rottenness which have been festering for years upon the vitals of the nation are being probed, and the stench of Radical corruption is filling the land with disgust. The Radical party with its amendments to the Constitution, with its army of satellites, with its bayonets and disfranchising enactments, with its majority in Congress, with its courts, organized to decide black is white, with its swollen purse and pampered hangers-on, will not be able much longer to sway the scepter of power over the American Republic. The leaders already see the hand tracing on the wall the letters which mean that the Radical party has sought power ignobly, has used it basely and must get ready for a long, an eternal retirement in 1872.

The Negro in the Towns.

The census returns indicate that the colored population of Kentucky is rapidly deserting the farms, and congregating in the towns; and the election returns indicate that the colored element is supreme in some of our most important places, and bids fair to get control of a good many municipal governments. Paris, Lexington, Cynthiana, Danville, Bowling Green, Paducah, Owensboro, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Frankfort and Maysville, all seem about to pass under a novel domination. We apprehend no serious danger as a result of this condition of affairs, while the Democratic party governs the State. There will be no opportunity or temptation for the negro voters to use any municipality as a partizan engine, and in the decision of purely local questions they will doubtless act under the guidance of their more experienced white neighbors. The Legislature can easily protect the property holders of our chartered towns against agrarianism and disorder whenever it seems necessary. But there is an economical question growing out of this aggregation of the colored people in the towns that is more serious. Very few of them are mechanics or possess the capital necessary to set them up in any paying business. When they congregate in towns in such numbers as to overstock the demand for day-laborers and domestic servants, the pig-pens, smoke-houses, poultry-yards and corn-cribs of the surrounding country are made to support them to the disgust of farmers, who complain loudly of these depredations on the part of idlers whom they are willing to employ at fair wages. In Lexington, for instance, the blacks outnumber the whites, and the farmers of Fayette involuntarily feed thousands whom they cannot induce to accept employment.

This state of affairs is fraught with evils of sufficient importance to justify a thorough investigation of the cause and a serious attempt to apply a corrective. It is hardly fair to assign as a cause the negro's gregarious disposition, his love of society and his vain dream of living without labor, and to apply stringent laws against vagrancy, supplemented by Kuklux operations, as a sufficient remedy. We find that the negro is willing to work industriously in the towns, whenever he can get work to do, and this fact would seem to indicate that it is not the idleness or ease of town life that attracts him. Besides the social attraction, which, no doubt, has great weight, there are the superior facilities for educating his children and giving them trades; and the Radicals affirm that he often flees to the town to escape the outrages to which he is exposed in the country from self-constituted regulators. There can be no doubt that lawlessmen have dealt cruelly with the negroes in many parts of the country, and that reports of these occurrences, circulating with many exaggerations, have contributed to render the colored rustic very uneasy and very much dissatisfied with life in the country. Deprived of "old master's" protection and prevented from appealing to the cheap justice of his white neighbors in the local courts by giving his testimony against those who molest him, he is not like to build his cabin in the country when he can find safety and bread in the towns.

The negro is, and must be, for a long time, probably, the chief reliance of our farmers as a laborer. Whatever they can do to make him feel safe and contented in his country home, will promote their interest and that of the State. How this may be done without impairing his morality and usefulness, is a point which they should make the subject of careful deliberation and united action.

Cotton.

From the annual report of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and Planters the New York Commercial Advertiser compiles some interesting statistics of the home consumption of cotton for the year ending October 1st, 1870. These statistics show that the total amount of cotton spun, according to a ratio based upon the returns of 88 per cent. of the cotton-spinning power in the whole country, was 318,349,940 pounds, of which 20,656,473 was in Southern mills and 298,193,467 in Northern mills. There were also 3,213,069 pounds otherwise consumed in the North. The number of spindles occupied was 5,769,968 in the North and 166,875 in the South—total 5,936,368. The reports of 430 Northern mills show an increase of consumption in 1869-70 over 1868-9 of 1.67 per cent., or 4,787,894 pounds, and in spindles of 2.73 per cent. In the same period the increase of consumption in 53 Southern mills was 6.36 per cent., or 1,155,855 pounds. The total increase was 1.90 per cent., or 5,943,979 pounds of cotton, and in spindles of 2.65 per cent. The returns of cotton used in the mills "otherwise than for spinning," were too incomplete to allow a satisfactory comparison with last year. This year's work was reduced by the long strike at Fall River, and by the loss of water power by the drouth, leaving but about two hundred and ninety working days to be counted for, the average of all the Northern mills, instead of three hundred, the ordinary number of working days. The anticipated fall in the price of cotton, consequent on a present excess in supply, and the war in Europe, together open to manufacturers a more flattering prospect than they have had for some time, as the production has not kept pace with the supply and the surplus of manufactured goods is reduced very low.

☞ The people had to pay nearly half a million of dollars for the bayonets sent to New York for the purpose of carrying the city for the Radicals. But, then, the people have been plundered so long and so heavily by the party in power that they don't regard a swindle of half a million as hardly any swindle at all.

☞ It is said that General Cox did not appropriate any of the public money while in office. Such a willful neglect to comply with the customs and traditions of his party was regarded, by the Administration as an unpardonable dereliction of duty, and General Cox was made to walk the plank.

☞ There was a wedding in New Hampshire the other day the parties to which were aged, the groom eighty-nine years and the bride ninety-two. They would have married some time ago but put it off a while at the request of their parents, who are opposed to early marriages.

☞ Of the population of Cincinnati 111,110 are females. There were, originally, 111,111, but, unfortunately, the day before the census was taken one of them mistook a glass of Cincinnati whisky for Kentucky Bourbon, and the deputy marshal refused to count the corpse.

☞ The friends of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN should not be uneasy about him. It is true many of the French people have been reduced to the necessity of eating horses, but when they are at last compelled to fall back on jackasses, TRAIN will of course fly for his life.

☞ The elections last Tuesday knocked out pretty much all the sap that was left in the Radical party. At the next Presidential election it will fall into fragments like a rotten poplar struck by lightning.

☞ Senator SPRAGUE has written a letter denying that he aided the "rebels" during the war. It is strange that SPRAGUE would do this. He should assume a virtue if he has it not.

☞ They say it will be money in Secretary Cox's pocket to go out of office. Perhaps it will, but it will be a great deal of money in DELANO's pocket.

☞ An exchange says "GRANT and BOUTWELL are at loggerheads." Of two such blockheads what better could be expected?

CITY ITEMS.

Try Them Winslow.

Every one for themselves this season, who are in search of a medicine to meet the condition of the system of Dry Vein Winslow, has been served last at Louisville, in the shape known as Dr. Crisp and Nick Vedder, the village Bradford, over the discussion of Nick's schnapps, the scene was made more than usually laughable by the following by-play: It seems that Jefferson had purchased of Nick a quantity of the "Red Vedder of the crossing, wishing to do a good turn, had procured a bottle of Walker's Vinegar Bitters and filled the same, drinking equal to the brim. When Rip, with his characteristic "Hocks in fear" has smiled and gone smilly, "may day love long and prosper," had taken a hearty pull, he hastily turned toward Nick—"Nick Vedder, yer ron gits dem schnapps?" Nick was obliged to say, as he eyed the tempting flask and they took another mutual swig, "Dat vas Walker's best Tonic Bitters, Rip, and if you drink only one for the stomach's sake, Dame Gretchen will have never cause to raise her broomstick over your back again."

We can only add with Nick Vedder that, if you drink only Walker's Tonic Bitters and pure Rockland nappa, for the stomach's sake, you will avoid or cure many of the ills incident to humanity.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, or Improved Chill Cure,
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava,
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
Wintersmith's Worm Candy, or Santonin Lozenges.
For sale by R. S. Sutton, druggist, corner Tenth and Jefferson.

☞ Every description of mourning and second mourning goods at the Kentucky Cash Store.
J. W. KARRICK & CO., 106 Fourth St.

☞ Vestees—first of the season—at Walker's Exchange.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Success of Imposterskey over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, and so bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when bitters by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 14, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I was acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is entirely a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for months, and in no case has it ever been a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me some other dose of quinine and other medicines, but with no permanent effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Syrup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and I have not had now been several months since, I have had no more chills.

BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' merino undershirts and drawers.
Men's merino undershirts and drawers.
Children's merino undershirts and drawers.
Ribbed, plain and fancy hosiery.
Greatest variety, lowest prices, at
Stocking Factory, 148 Market street.
nov1 dlt

☞ Dr. John L. Pierce's Female Bitters, for sale by H. C. Lloyd, druggist, corner Seventh and Walnut streets, and J. A. McCafes, druggist, corner Eighth and Jefferson streets. Price $1 per bottle. nov1 d5*

From Alex. N. Dougherty, M. D., late one of the Medical Directors, U. S. A., Newark, N. J.:

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of the preparation known as Sozodont, I have for some time past permitted its use in my family, where it has given entire satisfaction. It is an elegant toilet article, well worthy of the encomiums it has received."

"Spalding's Prepared Glue," nov7 mwaf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. aug dawly

☞ Coal Vases, Coal Hods, Fire Irons and Standard, Shovels, &c.; Table Mats, Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Dusting and Hearth Brushes, Black Walnut Brackets, and a full line of French tinned ware, just received at
MAGILL BROTHERS',
Dealers in China, Glass, Queensware, Silver-plated ware and House-furnishing Goods, No. 161 Fourth, between Green and Walnut streets.
no8 d3TuWaF

MARRIED.

DRAGOO—FARNSLEY—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Father Russell, Mr. LEWIS DRAGOO to MISS LIZZIE FARNSLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

FISHER—In Mahaska City, Arizona, on Thursday, Oct. 13, 1870, Mr. GEORGE FISHER, Jr., in the 27th year of his age, late resident of this city.

OBITUARY.

JEFFRIES—Oct. 26, 1870, WARTON DEWITT JEFFRIES, son of Anderson and Mary Louisa Jeffries, aged 2 years, one month and one day.

Another sweet little bud has been plucked and borne on the wings of angels to the land of flowers above to sing hosannas forever at the feet of the Most High. Another little lamb of the fold whose tiny tongue is stilled forever. Oh! what a pang to the loving mother's heart—what a void in the home circle, who prized as his little Wattie, and what a blank will be found around his dear grandmother's chair—little Wattie, her darling pride, is gone forever! Oh! how sad the thought that we on earth can hear his little prattling tongue. But weep not, dear mother, for one of the bosom of his God, and that loving mother's heart—what a happy home for you is now the mother of an angel, and he that you fondly hoped to rear to manhood, has been transplanted from the bosom of his God, and only lent to you for a season. Remember, dear mother, you are now the mother of an angel, and he watches over you from the bosom of his God. Then weep not for little Wattie. Peace to thy ashes is the prayer of thy friends.

MEETINGS.

Meeting.

THE Merchants and Manufacturers, Butchers, Coffee-house Keepers, Bankers, Engineers, Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners, and Owners or Proprietors of Woodcovered and Short-cornered Awnings are requested to meet at Imbernia Hall, on Sixth st., between Main and Market, over the old Adams Express office, on Monday evening, Nov. 14, 1870, at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting is to provide against future persecutions against the citizens of Louisville from odious ordinances.

Let all interested attend. all d4*

Masonic Notice.

St. George Lodge (No. 239) A. Y. M. will meet in called communication this (Friday) evening, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of hearing an address delivered by M.W. Past Grand Master brother E. S. Peach.
By order of the Lodge.
CHARLES PLOHN, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

Louisville Lodge, No. 402, F. A. M. meets in called communication at Masonic Temple this Friday, Nov. 11, 1870, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Work F. C.
By order
H. B. GRANT, Master.
R. B. CALDWELL, Sec'y.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

For Common Council.

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for re-election to the Common Council, from the Ninth ward, at the ensuing election. nov4 dtf

Kentucky State Lotteries.

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1870.

KENTUCKY CLASS GS.
66, 11, 13, 58, 75, 9, 37, 71, 7, 49, 52, 4.

KENTUCKY CLASS GG.
8, 15, 29, 19, 61, 54, 16, 72, 72, 32, 36.

Office No. 68 Third street, near Main.
Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 1 253, Louisville, Ky.

STEAM PUMPS.
HAND PUMPS,
TOWER PUMPS,
For Railroads, Mills, Mines, Breweries, Distilleries, Tanneries, Water and Gas Works, Fire Engines, &c.
Hydraulic Presses, &c.
SAD AND DOG IRONS.
McGowan Brothers,
P. & M. CO.
Send for Circular.
94 and 96 Elm street,
CINCINNATI, O.
oct18 dcod3m

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS.

MIowa Importation, at New York wholesale prices.

French Corsets at $1 00; retail price $2 25.
French Corsets at $1 75; retail price $3 50.
French Corsets at $2 50; retail price $5 00.
French Corsets at $5 00; retail price $9 00.

Ladies before purchasing will find it to their interest to call and examine the above-named corsets at
DORA SCHULER'S,
nov6 d3w No. 162 Fourth st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Life is the Gift of God.

When we say that this life is observed, under a closed, oppressive with business. Experience has taught us to shun means which never fail for their removal. The mild receipts with all the seeds of his death. It may take one or one hundred years before the seeds bear their sad fruit, but just as sure as the seeds of death ripen, life ceases. Purging is the great silent cure, because then what nature the seeds of death are taken away, expelled from the body.

Govern Yourselves by Experience.

My child, aged five years, had scarlet fever, and for five days she had violent fever. By order of the doctor I gave her syrup of rhubarb; she took nearly a pint, but her trouble continued. On the 5th day the doctor said her bowels must be opened or she would be lost. I proposed Brandreth's Pills. To this he would not consent, saying she was too weak. I consulted with my husband, and we concluded to give her three pills. In about four hours they operated; filling her full of bad humors. After that operation she never left her, and she nearly recovered. Jacksonville, Ill. GERTRUDE.

DR. SCHENCK'S Advised Counsultations to go on as usual at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday.

Having now the best thirty-two years devoted my whole time and attention, to the study of Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, and understanding fully the connection which exists between them, and believing that one single remedy is needed to cure the patient to avoid taking cold, and that heat of all forms, would do us in some degree, and to remain in a warm room, and of diminished range in temperature during the winter, and to avoid the cold air as much as possible, and to keep the feet warm and dry at that point by means of a thermometer. Let the room be ventilated from without, but not to chill the room by washing up and down so much as to exhaust strength by cooling it down, so as to keep up a free circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is easily cured as any other disease if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Of course you will be satisfied it is best certain to find some poor counterfeits who had been rescued from the very jaws of death.

So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, every druggist keeps a supply of them on hand, and has got us the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its harmful effects behind. In fact, they are a substitute in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. For very particular's use Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a dose of the Mandrake will cure any case of Dyspepsia, and the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic will cure any case of Consumption. Of course you will be satisfied certain to find some poor counterfeits who had been rescued from the very jaws of death.

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Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer should be early in the morning, before eating breakfast. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and gives the patient to learn whether they are curable or not. But I do not recommend undressed invalids to visit me. My medicines operate entirely upon their being taken at my office according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines, and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes. Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist. J. H. SCHENCK,
No. 15 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.
oct21 deodly-MWaF

FIRM CHANGES.

THOS. PEARSON,
Real Estate Agent,
66 Fourth Street, near Main.

HAVING taken the offices at the above address, over Mr. Medanica's confectionery, I will continue the general Real Estate business, and collect rents and rents collected. Particular attention paid to making sales at auction.
no3 dtf THOS. PEARSON.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Dargavel & Co., in conducting a Pork-packing business, was dissolved on the 3d day of October, 1870, by mutual consent.
CONRAD DARGAVEL,
ALLAN RUSSELL,
H. C. MIDDLETON,
J. S. BARRETT.
no11 d3

Copartnership—Pork-packers.

The undersigned, having built an entirely new set of cheaper on the most approved plan, have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a Packing House, at the corner of Preston street and Michigan railroad, in the city of Louisville, and solicit orders in our line from all portions of the North, East, West, and south, and feel confident in giving entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their orders for Hogs in all or orders for Green, Bulk, or Cured Meats, Lard, and general Hog product.
H. C. MIDDLETON,
JOHN M. LETTERLE.
nov11 d1m

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers expires this day by limitation. Wm. H. Dingman, having purchased the interest of Wm. H. Dingman, Jr., will continue the general coal business at the same stand.
WM. H. DINGMAN, Jr.,
WM. H. DILLINGHAM.
Louisville, Oct. 31, 1870.

In retiring from the above firm I take pleasure in recommending my late partner, Wm. H. Dingman, to the patronage of all our customers. All orders entrusted to his hands will be promptly and faithfully executed. For the present I may be found at his office, where I shall be glad to see my friends.
ALBERT G. WILKES.
nov1 dtwaw1

A Fortune for a Good Printer!

WITH a view of devoting all attention exclusively to the paper, the COURIER-JOURNAL Company offers for sale the very large and well-equipped JOB OFFICE attached to its establishment, together with its good will, &c. The office has an immense stock of every kind and style of type, nine steam power presses of Hoe & Gordon's and Wells' make, and capable of executing every description of work; a splendid new Sanborn's paper cutter, card cutters, &c., &c.

Any purchaser wishing to retain the present location and secure the large amount of work incident to a newspaper like the COURIER-JOURNAL, can rent the rooms now used, 72x80 feet, with six 61 Brabbit well lighted and heated by steam, at a reasonable price, and be supplied with steam power at a low rate.

There is no better point in the country for a Job Office. The whole State and Southwest being tributary to Louisville; and the business, now large, can, by proper management, be indefinitely increased. A competent practical job printer, who understands his business, will find it a certain fortune. The price of the Job Office as it now stands is $20,000, and the terms will be made easy. Any further information needed will be supplied on application.
COURIER-JOURNAL CO.,
sep20 eodtf Louisville, Ky.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST received a new stock of
Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace and Puffed Illusion Chemisettes;
Black Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1;
Also, to close out at cost price, a lot of Embroidered Table Covers,
AT
CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'
Cheap Lace Store
oct30 103½ FOURTH STREET.

M. C. RAMSEY,
JEWELER,
FOURTH STREET, is receiving a large stock of
ELEGANT SILVER WARE,
Ladies' Watches and Opera Chains, Hollow Ground Wedding Presents, Opera Glasses, Pebbles, and the Spectacles to fit.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

NOW receiving and opening a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, and Carpets, which we offer at lowest prices. Also, a full line of Linens, &c., which we offer at lowest possible rates, and to which we invite the attention of the city and country merchants.
T. & E. SLEVIN & CAIN,
Opposite Louisville Hotel.
oct8 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fire-Crackers.

GOLD Chop No. 1 for sale by
JOSEPH S. FUDY,
32 & 34 Maiden Lane,
New York.
[Toys and Fire-Works.]
nov10 d3

Fine River Bottom Land at Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 29, I will offer for sale, on the premises, twenty-seven acres of bottom land, above Brandenburg, Meade county, Kentucky. Immediately on the Ohio river. It is 18 miles below Louisville, with four daily packets passing. It has on it 150 bearing peach trees, and the remainder in the best timber. Terms made known on day of sale. Title perfect. Purchaser to have possession January 1, 1871. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Persons desiring to see the property before the day of sale can call on the undersigned on the premises. Any information desired will be cheerfully given.
nov8 d3 GEO. E. GORE, 119 Main street.

Caroline Rice.

65 BBLS new Caroline Rice just received and for sale by WARREN, MUNSON & CO.,
nov 09 No. 23 Main st.

Notice.

COL. A. DRAKE, formerly in our employ, has had no authority to transact business for us since October 7, 1870.
nov7 d3 WADE, GAINES & CO.

Apples.

CHOICE Ohio, Michigan, and New York Apples for sale low to close consignment.
G. W. McGREADY,
not ocd3 105 West Main, bet. Third & Fourth.

Butter.

ROLL and Extra Western Reserve Butter for sale low by
G. W. McGREADY.
[not ocd3]

Cranberries, Cider, &c.

CRANBERRIES, Champagne Cider, Apple Butter, and Kelly Island Grapes for sale by
G. W. McGREADY.
not ocd3

Buckwheat Flour.

JACKMAN'S Celebrated and Michigan Buckwheat Flour for sale by
G. W. McGREADY.
not ocd3

Kraut.

BBLS and half bbls Michigan Kraut for sale by
G. W. McGREADY.
not ocd3

Copper Whisky and Apple Brandy.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

DRIGGS will never represent Mich. again.

DRIGGS is defeated and cadetships have gone down.

THE bald eagle of the Sixth Michigan district is just now on the sore.

DRIGGS is afflicted in the lumber region, with nobody to send him back.

THE Sixth Michigan district, over bored with Driggs, has put Driggs overboard.

THE Sixth Michigan district has not gone to the bad. It's gone to this Sutherland.

DRIGGS' other debts wouldn't have bothered him if he could have settled his debts.

DRIGGS has the reputation of being a "sojourner." He may well sigh for the last sojourn he out.

THE Sixth Michigan district proposes to save Congress with Seginaw salt. They've tired of sending old lumber.

THE Democrats have gained a Congressman in the Sixth Michigan district. The Badlee cup of bitterness has been drained to its Driggs.

THE Philadelphia Press has it that "grim Death, clad in his yellow jacket, has been present in the streets, by ways and alleys of New Orleans."

F. JOSEPHUS HENDERSON, a protuberant boarding-house keeper in Union county, Ill., had his flesh settled the other day by an armed boarder who fired into his abdomen.

THE Boston Post says Sumner's Lafayette lecture is two hours passing a given point. The patient individual who comprises the audience must be "The Faithful One."

A GHOST looks from the window of a Columbus house every night, clad in an under garment and throwing stones at the police. But Columbus hasn't yet discovered his address.

THE Detroit Free Press wants to know "what would have been said of James Buchanan had he sent troops to Boston to control the elections there in 1860, as Grant sent them to New York?"

MR. JAMES PARAN is to resume the editorial management of the Enquirer, and Mr. John McLean, son of Wash. McLean, is to have the business management of the concern.—[Cin. Commercial.

GRANT has inaugurated a woman movement in this State. Mrs. Kelly, a poor widow who has for several years past been postmistress at Millersburg, in Bourbon county, has been removed, and a robust, strong-minded man named Dorsey, a barkeeper at the McKim House, has been appointed in her place.

AN enthusiastic Chicago Republican vents his disgust at the course of the Tribune by offering to subscribe $25 in lawful money for the establishment of a straight-out Republican morning paper in Chicago. It's not very long since a "straight-out" Republican paper there was laid straight out.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS denies the authenticity of the celebrated speech said to have been delivered by him in the Georgia Secession Convention in 1861. He declares that he never made any such speech, either in that convention or anywhere else." "It is a forgery—a gross fabrication from beginning to end."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press, who recently visited Mont Plaisir, where Peter the Great died, writes: "It is a little, low villa, consisting of a large hall with a row of small chambers on either side. It stands on a terrace, close to the water's edge; and if you while away an hour or two in the spy-glass from the terrace taut the Czar saw a boat in trouble, and hastening to the rescue caught the cold that cost him his life. He died in a little room opening out of the great hall. Behind a tall screen is the iron bedstead in which he breathed his last; the war clothes and pillow lie upon it, and his faded silk dress ing gown is folded on the foot. His slippers are on the floor close by, and everything is preserved as it was the day after his death."

THE New York Herald made the following final exhortation before Mr. Greeley was voted upon: "Pious people who intend to vote today for Horace Greeley should remember to tear their tickets the following, which we find in a Western exchange: 'Horace Greeley lately visited a Western town where swearing is punished by a fine of twenty-five cents for each offense. Some one stole his umbrella and spent a thirty-cent fine in his behalf, and, by compromising the matter, the $200 he got for his lecture just paid for his swearing and four dollars over.' Horace is, therefore, hardly a fit man to send to Congress; for if he should get into one of the rampant moods he would swear the dome off the Capitol. What Horace Greeley can't do in the way of swearing would be a difficult matter to tell."

THE students of Cornell University have just celebrated a revolution which the rest of mankind have frequently but ineffectually attempted. They have abolished the high hat —the anomaly of civilization—that is cold in winter and hot in summer, and is a silly protection against neither sun nor storm. Like all reforms, its measures exceed the strict requirements of the case, and in their zeal they burned up all sorts of head-coverings except the regulation college-cap. The ceremonies of the occasion were weird and grotesque. A torchlight procession of sheeted ghosts bore aloft a coffin, and filed in mania through the streets of Ithaca to the funeral pyre. A capacious coffin was stuffed with the fated hats. During the cremation a cyclops delivered a solemn eulogy on the departed. The burial of the ashes was accompanied by appropriate funeral rites, after which the students donned their regulation caps and returned to college in a condition of be'at itude.—[N. Y. Tribune.

THERE is a class of newspaper men who live in mortal dread that somebody won't hear of their "greatness." One of these chaps goes on in this way in one of the Eastern papers: "To be able to write a 'good hand' is an excellent thing in its way, but it is not necessarily, therefore, a virtue to anybody except editors. Amongst the illiterate, penmanship is considered an indication of a person's acquirements, and authors of bad manuscript are highly regarded upon account of being placed low down in the educational scale. A clerk with his ability to write according to some system of penmanship, who pays more attention to curves and shades than he does to orthography and syntax, passes among these people for a great man. While a newspaper writer, who pays no attention at all to any particular system of penmanship, and some little to his sentences, is too often set down as an ignoramus." The illiterate, whose opinions this gentleman of the press is sufficing for, should now retire with a blush.

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☞ The St. Cloud (Minnesota) Journal relates that a hunter recently came across two bucks, with locked horns, engaged in a vigorous combat. He hastily fired, the ball striking one of the deer in the neck. Being very much excited, Mr. H. did not wait to reload his gun, but ran up to put the animals apart, the wounded one having dropped upon its knees. But the infuriated buck knocked him down in a trice and sprung at his breast with his fore feet. Catching hold of the lowered horns, he was jerked up again. This was all done in an instant, and just then the other buck rushed up to renew the contest. Instead of taking advantage of this to reload, the excited hunter struck the wounded buck the animal down, and the other ran off. Mr. H. succeeded in dispatching the prostrate buck.

☞ Mrs. Bolles has knocked one "objection" entirely out of sight by the statement that sir invention has been perfected in Boston by which the cradle can be satisfactorily, securely and continuously rocked while the women go to vote.

☞ A female female party in New Mexico endeavored to pass herself off on the census-taker as only one hundred and eight in face of the fact that she had a granddaughter aged ninety.

RAILROAD ON THE BRAIN.

The Chattanooga Railroad and the Bluegrass Country.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

What man that was born or has lived in the Kentucky Bluegrass district has ever grown weary of riding through and admiring its magnificent rolling lands or breathing its healthy exhilarating air, or praising its thousand other attractions? Business and pleasure led the writer to spend a greater portion of this truly delightful autumn with the genial and hospitable people of this region. One thought continually impressed itself upon my mind which is may be well for the people elsewhere in the State to know. Everywhere, at all times, with all classes, there is but one thought, one feeling, one idea, viz: the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad. The people seem to think and believe that this road once constructed and in running order, they may proclaim, "Eureka!" that then, "the great man will help the poor, and the poor man will love the great," and the year of "jubilee" will have come. The first idea clearly of the opinion that the only possible hope they can ever cherish to obtain a railroad is, for the Legislature to pass the Ferguson bill. It is proper to occur to them, that if this bill were made a law the road would be located in those counties that would pay most towards its construction. They seem to forget that in the wealthy Bluegrass district at least each county will have to pay for every mile of road passing through said county, and that Cincinnati's boasted $10,000,000 must go to build the road in the poor counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. They fail to remember that the Bluegrass counties can build all the road they wish or require under an ordinary Kentucky charter without the aid of Ohio—if they will only consent to pay the same amount of railroad tax that they will be assessed under the Ferguson bill. Each man that you meet will discuss the question with you as though it were only necessary to pass the Ferguson bill, and Cincinnati will immediately construct a railroad from his farm door to the Burnet House. In the conversation of all classes, such subjects as negro suffrage and testimony are ignored; free trade and tariffs are forgotten; Mr. Beck's race for Congress is not mentioned; the late elections North are not heard of; the all-absorbing subject is the Southern railroad. This is all correct and right if they only wish it so; we have no earthly objection. But there is one phase of the question to which we wish to call attention. The peculiar and well-known pique existing throughout this region against Louisville need hardly be mentioned. Why this is so we do not exactly understand. This city has, if I remember correctly, only some fifteen votes in the Legislature, yet over one hundred were cast against the Ferguson bill last winter, and one of its most able opponents was Judge Phister, of Mason county, yet the defeat of the measure is laid at the door of the malecitions on our devoted heads with a volubility and vigor only to be heard in Kentucky. They talk of "plucking" the Legislature into the river. They will die rather than buy goods here. They swear they will not even come here. But their bitterness is yet greater when they endeavor to explain it to a stranger. With a meaning nod of the head they inform you that they are keeping an account, and, "by G—d," they mean to defeat any and every man, of any and all State offices, who dares, or who has dared, either as a representative or in his individual capacity, to oppose their road.

Connect the name of any gentleman you please with either of the State offices to be filled next August and immediately the test is applied: "How is he on our railroad?" If he favors it, they will listen to his claims; if he opposes, they immediately pronounce against him. Though a candidate be never so competent and deserving, if he does not swear by the "goose," he "cannot enter in." Now, if this is to be a test, it were well that all know it. We have nothing of it from those portions of the State lying to the west of this place. We are sure that the citizens of Louisville have no such feeling. In repeated conversations with gentlemen of more or less acre, business and calling in this city, in regard to various candidates, we have yet for the first time to hear the position of a single one on the Cincinnati railroad inquired into. The people here are justly and properly proud of the Bluegrass people and their many good qualities, and we confidently believe they would have and enjoy their full share of all public patronage and public honors. But if we are to be "hooped" and "Black-balled" for maintaining that we believe in free markets and our State integrity, then let us know it. Two can play at that game.

Since the election Cincinnati fosters this feeling continually. You meet her agents at every cross-road; in every stage-coach and in every railroad train; on the streets and in the private conveyances. They are seen and heard on quiet, sunny days, hunting and fishing with the farmers.

We have occasionally wondered of late if it has once attracted the notice of the good people up in Central Kentucky, that, while Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will always have all gone Democratic, Ohio has made gains to the Republicans; that Cincinnati, especially, voted that way; that, while last year by bold and unscrupulous Congressmen, this year she has none. Truly, she "moves in a mysterious way her wonders to perform."

Allow me, in conclusion, that neither myself, friend, nor any relation, is a candidate, now or in prospective. OBSERVER.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 3, 1870.

THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.

The Southern Pacific Railroad—Shreveport and Jefferson—Important Points on Red River.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

The powerful influence which railways have exerted on the social and material progress of all countries in which they have been introduced constitutes one of the most prominent features of the present age. Forty-seven years ago there was not a single passenger railway in existence. We saw in the office of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad at New Orleans a correct picture of the diminutive car first used for passengers, capable of holding scarcely a dozen. Contrasted with the Pullman palace car of the present day we can realise the difference. Now in the United State there are 53,000 miles of railway. Only a few years since three months were required to reach California by land. This summer a relative living at San Diego visited us at our home, in Jefferson, Texas, in seventeen days, in two weeks, and when the Southern Pacific road is completed the Pacific can be reached from New York in six days, distance only 3,000 miles, being much nearer than any other route, while the climate is always pleasant via the Southern Pacific. This route is more than 500 miles shorter than any other.

Upon the extension of the railway system through Texas, depends the wonderful development of that great State, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Red River, and from the Gulf to the Rocky Mountains, the northern limit, 960 miles. Texas has 50,000,000 acres of land, valued at $1 25 per acre, one hundred thousand persons become residents of Texas last year. The abundance of corn will well-nigh double the increased the year.

We learn the Southern Pacific road will be built by the efficient company. Longview is the present terminus, 68 miles beyond Shreveport, and the road will be completed to Tyler at the close of next year. The company own lands on and near the route, the increased value of which, with the large dividend realized from constructing the road, will enable the company to build the road. There is no road paying better than the Southern Pacific. It pays a large per cent. While a newspaper writer, who pays no attention at all to any particular system of penmanship, and some little to his sentences, is too often set down as an ignoramus." The illiterate, whose opinions this gentleman of the press is sufficing for, should now retire with a blush.

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☞ The Capture of Orleans.

The story of the capture of Orleans reads like a page from the history of the Crusades. The French, after a series of artillery feats fully outnumbered, were forced to defend the city by individual bravery, and made the victory a dear one for the Germans. During the night before the assault little "snake parties" were organized to creep out through the long grass and greet the Prussians crawling in. And every now and then the silence was broken by a sharp, hissing cry as snake met snake in the underwood, and the stings, in the shape of the long hunting-knives carried on these expeditions, went to work. The next day, it being evident that the town must fall, it was decided to save the bulk of the army by retreat, while the Foreign Legion and the Zouaves engaged the Prussians and covered the retreat. And nobly they did it. The Prussian artillery caused terrible loss of death upon them, till they judged them broken, and then assulted en masse, only to be driven back in rout. Four times did they meet repulse, but on the fifth assault not a shot was fired against their heavy masses as they deployed in the open, but as they swarmed into Zouaves and into the railway station about a hundred and fifty ghastly creatures in the military garb rose up to meet them in the longed-for embrace of death. Orleans was won, but of those 150 men not 50 escaped to tell the tale of how it was defended. Of 1,500 of the Foreign Legion 36 came back to Metz, and of 370 Zouaves but 17 left the field alive.

SAVING THE PIECES.

Ben Butler Proposes to Re-elect Grant, "Whip England," and Resuscitate "the Party."

ELECTRIFYING THE COUNTRY.

[Cincinnati Gazette New York Special, 9.]

The Tribune will publish, to-morrow, an important letter from Lowell, Massachusetts, which, it says editorially, is from an entirely authentic source. The letter says, in substance, that Gen. Butler, in a recent conversation, said that he intended to make a speech at an early day upon what he holds to be the policy the Administration ought to pursue in order to keep the Republican party together, and give it new vigor and such a hold upon confidence as to insure its triumph in the next Presidential campaign, and he gave an outline of the opinions he intended to present. The Republican party, he said, is not now united upon a single question of public policy. Upon the tariff question it is split in two by the back bone of the Alleghanies; upon all financial issues the division is almost as marked. The party has no power any-where. Virginia will have all gone Democratic, Ohio has large gains to the Republicans; that Cincinnati, especially, voted that way; that, while last year by bold and unscrupulous Congressmen, this year she has none. Truly, she "moves in a mysterious way her wonders to perform."

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THE SELMA RIOT.

A White Man Shoots a Negro and is Nearly Stamped to Death by a Negro Mob.

[Selma, Ala. (Tel), special to Montgomery Mail.]

The row here on Saturday grew out of a difficulty between Jack Baxter, a white brickmason, and Alfred Granger, a negro brickmason, with whom he had been working. Meeting in the room on the corner of Alabama and Washington streets, they had a collision and Jack Baxter drew a pistol and shot the negro Alf. Granger. The shot took effect in the breast of Granger and he died instantly. The police reached the scene a few minutes after the shooting and at once arrested Jack Baxter and took him to the room of the chief of police. A crowd of negroes gathered at once and followed the officer with the arrested man, and the crowd increased until it numbered several hundred. Marshal Waite and one or two policemen were all of the force on hand at the Marshal's office. The negroes incited by ringleaders at once proceeded to overpower the police force and took possession of the prisoner, Jack Baxter, and then followed on the public streets a scene of brutality that beggars description, and which can only find a parallel in the conduct of the Comanche Indian. The man, Jack Baxter, was dragged by the heels from the office of the Chief of Police to the place where the killing took place, and was most cruelly beaten with clubs, bricks, and anything else that the infuriated black devils could get hold of. His clothes were nearly torn off him, and he was a mass of bruised and bleeding flesh, with vitality barely existing, when they got him into the room where the dead man lay.

It is furthermore stated that, after getting Baxter into the room, they laid him by the side of the dead negro, and jumped upon and stamped his body, and left him, as they thought, dead. In a few moments a sufficient police force got into the room to protect the now nearly dead man from further brutality.

By this time the corner of Alabama and Washington streets was one dense mass of black devils, whose conduct was hostile and defiant. The police were entirely unable to disperse the mob, and at one time it really looked as if they would attempt a general massacre, if the efforts to quell the mob were permitted. The excitement was the white people was becoming very great and intense, and solely to the efforts of a few of our calm, deliberate citizens are we saved from holocaust of carnage. The exasperation was extending itself, and one hour more without organization would have resulted in the killing and wounding of scores. Such happened, and an assembly got together at the Chamber of Commerce and organized themselves into a posse to aid in the enforcement of the law and the preservation of the peace. The sheriff was sent for, and the posse, under the lead of General Pettus, put itself under his orders. The Sheriff, at the head of the posse, went to the corner of Alabama and Washington streets, where the Major already was trying to disperse the mob. To a few minutes the Mayor mounted an elevated place and told the men to disperse or he would use the armed force present on them. This produced the desired effect, and in ten or fifteen minutes there were but few negroes left. Fortunately for all the affair terminated without further bloodshed. The negro had been following Baxter to all day, and got into a difficulty; unfortunately for him, Baxter and the community, it occurred, with the results stated. The negro was instantly killed. Baxter is still alive, but is in a most critical condition. There is intense feeling here. The white people are organizing to preserve the peace and sustain the officers of the law.

R. M. E.

BEFORE THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

The Story of the Only Survivor of the Cambria—One Hundred and Eighty-three Lives Lost.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, Oct. 25.]

Yesterday large quantities of wreck washed ashore on the Irish coasts between Wicklow and Donegal. At Portrush the body of a young woman, apparently about twenty-five years of age, was found on the beach. It is believed to be that of the young lady who was found in the boat by McGarland. A gold ring, on the third finger of the lifeboats of the Cambria, is doubtfully identified as having been floating to the westward, empty. The proprietors of the Cambria state that the number of officers, crew and passengers on board were as follows: passengers, 109, namely, 39 cabin, 16 intermediate, and 54 steerage. The crew numbered 74, making in all 183 persons. Under the circumstances, the loss of only one life, the lives lost, would, therefore, number 183. Capt. Gillespie, of the Enterprise, who picked up McGarland, states that the boat was then twenty miles from the Inistrahull.

On Thursday, as soon as the wreck was reported, Lloyd's agent at Derry communicated with Captain Curtis, of the Coast Guard, at Greencastle, who set off at once in a life-boat and crew to Inistrahull, and wrote back: "I have just returned from the island. We could see no signs of the wreck on the main land. The islanders say they have been around the outlying rocks, and there was nothing there. In fact, they were quite astonished at being asked such a question. It is a wreck, and promised to look out. The lighthouse people have seen nothing."

The lighthouse people, however, has since said that his wife and himself, on Wednesday, about midnight, heard what appeared to be cries of distress. They opened the lighthouse door and gave a shout. The wind brought with it shrieks, as if from men and women in despair. They also observed a light in the direction of the cries, but outside of Inistrahull. This light flickered for a few few minutes, and then disappeared, and soon all was silent. It was a wild, stormy night, and to have rendered out would have been certain destruction.

McGarland has made the following additional statement: "The night before the wreck the weather was very bad. The wind blew fortously, and a heavy rain fell; and what with the wind and the rain, and the waves which came down the funnel, we could hear nothing outside the ship. I don't think any one could see objects even at a short distance. I remember one thing, that I left my cabin about o'clock; then I went below. I had scated myself at my bunk, thinking over old times and the happy days I had spent in my country there was a horrid crash, and I was sent spinning forward on my head. I was not quite myself for some seconds, though I was a good deal frightened, and getting to my feet I hurried up on deck.

"Here I found passengers running to and fro in great excitement, but could say that there was much crying or shouting. I was myself much put about. I heard the order given, 'Launch the boats,' but I cannot say whose voice it was, and I also heard some one shouting, 'There's a mighty big hole in the boat.' Our vessel, I now know, had struck the rock of Inistrahull, but at the time I was not really saw nothing beyond the boat itself, the night was so dark and there was so much blinding rain and spray. I did not see the rock of Inistrahull.

"Some time before the wreck I saw two lights, but I did not know the Irish coast, and I cannot tell you what they were. As I have said, the order was given to lower the boats. There were seven small boats, I think, on the port side, four of them being new. One of them was in the fore part, and the others in the off part, or cabin end. I saw the three boats in the cabin end in the course of being lowered, but I did not see them in the water, and I know nothing whatever as to their fate. When the tost in the steerage was lowered, I got into it, and left the ship. There were in all, to the best of my judgment, ten or twelve of us, all steerage passengers, I think, besides two seamen.

"No provisions were put on board; we were very near shore. One boat, however, was scarcely launched when she capsized. When the boat reached shore I got hold of it, and when it righted again, I managed to scramble in. I never saw a living soul after that. I did not hear a single cry when the boat heeled over, and I cannot account for any of my companions. I was very much put about. I must have grasped the boat quite mechanically, for my only idea at that moment was to get that I could have told where I was. I did not see the Cambria go down. The waves carried my boat quickly away from her.

"I was in the water about an hour. I noticed some one lying in the bottom of the boat. I stooped down and found that it was a young woman. She was quite dead. I am sure that I saw that nothing could be done for her, poor thing; and, to tell you the truth, I did not feel able to do much for myself. The oars were tied to the thwarts, and I found that I was not equal to the exertion of recovering them; I just let the boat drift aimlessly along. The wind and the waves carried me along all night, and in the morning I saw the island—the poor thing at the bottom of the boat.

"At half-past two o'clock that morning, after fourteen and a half hours drifting helplessly in the storm, I was picked up by the Enterprise, Captain Gillespie, in Lough Foyle. I was utterly insensible when taken on board. I was passed around my body, and I was drawn on deck. I was brought to Londonderry, and have since been almost entirely confined to my bed. I lost all my clothes and eleven guineas in money. Besides this, a brother of mine in America intrusted me with a parcel of goods to friends at home, and these have all been lost."

It is thought at Glasgow that the light on Inistrahull was not seen by those on board the Cambria till it was too late to alter the vessel's course so as to clear the rocks.

A Boy Commits Suicide to See What is Beyond.

[From the New York Sun, 7th.]

At 67 Morton street, yesterday, George Henry Starr, aged fifteen years and seven months, committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was a precocious youth, and of late had become very much exercised by religious reflections, and had been profoundly speculating upon the probable future after death. These speculations had unbalanced his mind, though he showed no decided symptoms of insanity.

On Saturday evening he left home with a young friend, Alfred Garraway, who resided in the same house, and they remained away until midnight, having entered a Broadway saloon and drank some wine. As the two young men were passing through Carmine street on their way home, young Starr left Garraway for a few moments, with the avowed intention of obtaining something to conceal the odor of his wine.

When they reached the dwelling of the Starr family, Garraway asked George to share his bed for the night, which was declined, though it was subsequently arranged that they should sleep together in young Starr's room. George asking his friend to de'ay his appearance for half an hour. When Garraway entered the room he found his friend in bed and the gas out, and refrained from rolicitting him. To remove him from the body politic is like getting rid of a polypus or an old sore. There is no Brownlow at Nashville to give him a folio certificate of election. But Smith will rush to Washington, lay his bruised head in the bosom of Butler, paint his grievances, unwrap the rags around his sores, show his cropped ear and revel in not retaining the seat which has been taken from him by fraud and intimidation.

Judging from the facts already narrated, the jury rendered a verdict of death by poison, taken while temporarily deranged. An effort was made to discover the druggist who had sold the laudanum. The bottle was marked with the name of the narcotic on a piece of brown paper, no name or address of a druggist being given. Garraway thought that Starr had gone into the drug store of Henry Imhof, at No. 8 Carmine street, but that druggist, being summoned, declared that he had never seen George at any time.

☞ Johnson Ranney, of Cape Girardeau county, Wisconsin, gives an account of a mountain of black marble, situated upon his farm, half a mile from the Mississippi river. The mountain is ninety feet high and three-quarters of a mile long, and yields a marble of the most exquisite beauty of grain and susceptibility of flush.

INDIANA NEWS.

The coopers at Lafayette are on a strike.

Lafayette is petitioning for a town clock.

A clerical scandal excites the good people of Brown county at present.

The Wabash steamers are getting ready for the resumption of navigation.

Bloomington boasts of having the largest retail jewelry house in the State.

A new school house is being built in Noblesville especially for colored children.

A hardware dealer in Lafayette advertises coffin handles by attaching one to his post-office box.

The grand jury, now in session in Monroe county, has returned quite a number of indictments against parties who bet on the late election.

Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Burr Oakley, a well-known citizen of Terre Haute, was found dead in his bed at the Fifth Ward House.

A petrified oyster, six inches in length and four in width, weighing one pound and two ounces, was found in the hills near Lakeport, Lake county, the other day.

Rumors were current in business circles yesterday of the hasty failure of a whisky manufacturer. The liabilities are said to be large, and the assets small.—[Evansville Journal.

Professor J. D. Forest, School Examiner and Principal of the Newburg High School, died on the 6th inst. He was buried at Booneville, on the 7th, by his brethren of the Masonic fraternity.

Several nights since a company of fishermen gigged a pickerel in the Wabash which weighed nearly thirty-two pounds. It dragged the canoe some distance before it could be safely captured.—[Terre Haute Journal.

The Hartford City Times says a man from Delaware county recently purchased in a store in that town seventeen pairs of boots and shoes for his family. The paper neglects to state whether he got enough to supply the whole family.

A magnificent gray eagle, measuring from tip to tip of its wings ten feet, was captured in Spencer county on Saturday-last. The majestic bird is now in the possession of Capt. A. M. Mayo, of Owensboro, who purchased it from its captor.

The Newburg Recorder reports that the workmen engaged in cutting a lot down to the proper grade in that village have disinterred several human skeletons, some of which show evidence of having been the bones of what might almost have been termed giants while living.

A fire occurred at Jonesville yesterday morning by which the flouring mill of Mrs. S. E. Roach and the dwelling and store of F. M. Wooster and family, adjoining, were entirely totally destroyed. Loss, $15,000. No insurance on the mill. The property of Wooster was partly insured.

Quite a furry was created among the saloon-keepers of Columbus, Johnson county, one day morning, by the announcement that a party of ladies had resolved to enjoy more of the company of their husbands, to accomplish which end they proposed a general smashing of decanters and unheading of barrels.

L. P. Hill & Co., of Cincinnati, shipped on the 7th inst. some bales of straw to a paper manufactory at Laurel, Indiana. The firm packed the straw in receipt of the bales, and in the letter stated that spots of blood were quite visible upon one of the bales, and a money-belt cut open and emptied of its contents was in one of the bales. The bloody mystery had been discovered.

William H. Clark, living in the upper part of Washington township, this county, was found dead some eighty yards from his home, on Saturday morning. His gun was leaning against a fence on one side and he was lying on the other. It seems that in climbing the fence the gun was discharged, the ball striking the lower part of the stomach and lodging in the back part of his body. To do away with any suspicion as to the cause of his death, he took out his pocket-knife and cut the hole and the word "accident" on the page that was open. The deceased was a young man of good habits, industrious, and esteemed by all who knew him.—[Vincennes Sun.

A House on the Co-operative Plan.

[New York Cor. Pittsburg Chronicle.]

A most interesting item of note here just now is the erection of a new kind of houses on the co-operative plan. They are modeled after the Peabody houses in London, and are for the working classes. But the same plan can be most advantageously carried out on a cheaper scale in this country, and the houses affording comfort and conveniences that the same cost could not begin to pay for otherwise. Each house is to have a high, perfectly fire proof, has all the conveniences of city life, etc. The dimensions are 25 by 60 feet. Steam directions for passengers and freight are provided. On the roof is a beautiful hot-house and garden. Under it is a kitchen, where all kinds of food are to be cooked and sold to the house at cost prices, in which is a gain in the quality of both the food and the manner of cooking and the cost. Each house is to operate a club, located in a private building. They are fitted up in plain, hard walls, and at the same cost. Each occupant owns the floor, paying $12,000. The passenger fare is to be at present $1,000,000.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.
Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

Leave.		Arrive.
4:05 A.M.	Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	9:55 P.M.
7:10 A.M.	Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.)	5:15 P.M.
3:05 P.M.	Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.)	12:00 M.
11.10 P.M.	Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.)	4:55 A.M.
5:55 A.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:55 A.M.
2:45 P.M.	Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.)	6:30 P.M.
4:55 P.M.	Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.)	8:05 A.M.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

8:30 A.M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:20 P.M.
6:15 P.M.	No. 3 Memphis & C. O. Exp. (Daily.)	6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M.	...No. 5 Nashville Expr.... (Daily.)	1:40 P.M.
3:05 A.M.	...No. 15 Mt. Vernon Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	3:10 P.M.
1:40 P.M.	...No. 7 Nashville Expr.... (Daily except Sundays.)	8:15 A.M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.
Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:15 A.M.	...No. 12, New York Exp.... (Daily except Sunday.)	7:55 A.M.
2:20 P.M.	...No. 5, Express.... (Daily.)	12:30 P.M.
3:45 P.M.	Columbus Accom. North.	8:45 P.M.
10:50 P.M.	...N. Y. Express South.... (Daily except Saturday.)	11:50 P.M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis.....	1:40 P.M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Daily except Sunday.)	1:00 P.M.
3:15 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, (Every Day.)	1:15 P.M.
10:30 P.M.	Cincinnati & St. Louis, Leave Lou. daily except Sunday. Arrive daily.	6:30 A.M.

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Evening Express	5:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.
On Sunday	5:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE

EAST, WEST, NORTH

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1870

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	Arrive.	Close.	Arrive.	Close.
Chs. & Eastern	9:00 A.M.	10:30	3:15	7:00
Indianapolis and Chicago	1:00	12:30	7:00	3:00
St. Louis	3:30	3:00	7:00	12:30
Shelbyville & New Castle	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bardstown, Chaplin, Springfield & Lebanon	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lexington	10:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.	12:30 P.M.	10:00 A.M.
Portland	1:30	3:00	7:00	12:30
Bardstown (Horse Route)	4:30	3:00	7:00	12:30
Jeffersonville, &c.	7:30 A.M.	3:00	12:30	10:00 A.M.
New Albany	7:30 A.M.	3:00	12:30	10:00 A.M.
Salem	11:30	3:00	7:00	12:30
Shelbyville	10:00	3:00	12:30	10:00 A.M.
Bardstown (Horse Route)	4:30	3:00	7:00	12:30
Mt. Eden (Horse Route)	4:30	3:00	7:00	12:30
Shelbyville (Horse Route)	10:00	3:00	12:30	10:00 A.M.
Shelbyville (Horse Route)	4:30	3:00	7:00	12:30